

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1791.

LONDON, September 6.
The spirit of the navigation act has, for some time past, been completely defeated, by the Americans having become the general carriers of all our Trans-Atlantic commerce. Congress have, for nearly twelve months past, enacted an additional port duty, amounting to near 2000, sterling upon the entrance of any British ship freighted with British merchandise. Notwithstanding this, American vessels still continue to pay nothing more on their arrival in England than the common alien duty, which is so trifling, that all our ports are now full of their shipping, who yet freighted immediately, while English ships, usually employed in that trade, lay idle in the docks, with crews at their mast heads, depending their only sale. Surely some immediate measure will be adopted by government, to give at least an equal share of the carrying trade to our own vessels, and not to suffer the whole thus to fall into the hands of our revolted colonies, to the manifest injury and degradation of the British marine.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) September 5.
An artist in Ireland has, we understand, discovered the composition for a calcareous cement so compact and durable, as to be equally capable of resisting water, with lead or any other metallic substance, and to answer every purpose to which either metal or wood are applied, though cheaper than either.

The vast utility of a composition so valuable in the lining of ships, vessels, and chimneys, &c. and the very great saving it will effect, in substitution for wood, renders the discovery of the utmost consequence.

The inventor, we hear, intends proposing it to the directors of the pipe-water works in Dublin, as being more durable, and in every respect superior to the wooden pipes used for the subterraneous conveyance of water from the fountains to the different quarters of that city.

If this composition answers no other purpose than that of covering the roofs of houses, it is one of the utmost importance in architecture.

Amongst the many philosophical and mechanical inventions which shut speculative and experimental age daily produces, we are led to notice two new and curious ones, for which patents have been obtained as admitted in the last London printing. The first, is a new hinge, and lock, for folding doors. It is peculiar to these hinges, that which ever door be moved, the other receives precisely the same motion, so that both doors open and shut exactly together; and it is peculiar to these locks, that the handle of either door opens both; this invention, though evidently contributing to domestic convenience and elegance, is much exceeded in utility, by the other, which is called a thermometrical fire alarm, and possesses the invaluable property of giving immediate notice to any required distance, of the least increase of heat which may happen in the premises in which it is fixed. This early communication and alarm will enable families to resort to the necessary measures for the preservation of the flames; or, in the worst case, to provide for the safety of their persons and properties.

Sept. 7. The countess of Effingham, who has been for some time past indisposed, purposes sailing on Thursday morning next, in his majesty's ship Diana, captain Ruffin, for New York. It is thought a change of climate will tend greatly to a re-establishment of her health.

A person in the vicinity of Liverpool has invented a machine for sawing timber, the construction of which is very simple, can be erected at a very trifling expense, and two boys, when erected, will be able to work as much as twenty-five men, and that with the most critical exactness.

Sept. 13. Yesterday morning his majesty's frigate Dupone sailed for New York, having on board her ladyship the countess of Effingham.

The alarm becoming general throughout the French part of the island of Hispaniola, by the late disturbances, has occasioned several families to take shipping for this island. A few arrived here on Sunday, and many more may be hourly expected.

Every mark of hospitality is undoubtedly due to these unfortunate strangers, but a prudent attention to our own safety is requisite. The number of their companies admitted on shore should be limited, lest while we are exercising attention to others, we should neglect ourselves.

Sept. 13. The high number of negroes on sugar estates in a neighbouring island must occasion a considerable advance in the price of slaves. Thus while the planters there were kept quiet by the late disturbances, in the manufactured sugar and the growing importance of the sugar trade of America, the establishment of the slave trade has been almost entirely cut off, and it is not possible to have discovered, how very easily the example, and govern, quickly to be followed, that is in a few days the price of slaves will be the will of Providence, be poor indeed!

BOSTON, October 24.
A correspondent hopes that congress will in their present session, compel the owners of every ship or vessel, to make the first sale of all American duck. This would effectually answer the purpose of forcing up and protecting the manufacture of that useful and extensive article, and be the means of saving to this country many thousand pounds yearly.

At the Boston duck manufactory, can be produced duck equal, if not superior, to any imported, and the demands for it are greater than can be readily complied with.

The limited number of shares in the Boston Tontine (amounting to 100,000) having been subscribed, the subscription books were closed on Friday.

Friday arrived from France, Barril Carnes, Esquire, consul of the United States for the port of Nantes. This gentleman left France the 26th September, at which time the king had not assented to the constitution.

NEW LONDON, October 27.
The last advices we have received from Port-au-Prince are to the 22d September, at which date the whites and mulattoes were at peace, the former having acceded to all the demands of the latter, after having a skirmish with them in which 60 of the whites were killed and a number wounded. Through the instigation of the mulattoes the negroes had risen on many plantations in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, burnt them, and murdered a number of the planters—and a general insurrection was apprehended. The terror and confusion there was not less than at the Cape. The embargo is the same—many vessels have not broke bulk, their cargoes perishing on board; all communication being stopped from the our ports.—No intelligence from the Cape.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.
We learn from Martinico, that M. la Cotte, Magistrate, Mondenoix and Lioger, the king's commissioners, sent to enforce the laws for restoring tranquillity to that island, have issued a very spirited proclamation, in which they threatened with the pains of death all who shall endeavour to foment, or aid an insurrection by crying to arms, or appearing armed. This has had effect at St. Pierre—where tranquillity is preserved.

Extract of a letter from captain William Handcock, to his cousin in Philadelphia, dated Port-au-Prince, September 17, 1791.

Yesterday the municipality resolved upon the final destruction of the property belonging to the Americans, now in port, that is, that no person, planter or retailer, shall have permission to carry out of the place more than one barrel of provisions, and that liable to seizure, unless accompanied with a permit from the municipality office, though their stores are so filled with beef, pork and flour, and every other kind of provision, that numbers of vessels are not able to land any to the merchants they have valued themselves upon. The embargo is still to be kept, and no Americans allowed to sail, but others arrive.

Oct. 31. Accounts from Port-au-Prince received yesterday say, that upwards of 20,000 negroes have risen and are engaged in that quarter. The price of flour is limited to eight dollars. Provisions plenty.

Accounts from the Cape seem to exhibit a prospect of tranquillity. The brig Henry, captain Clouser, arrived yesterday from Cape Francis. Captain Clouser left the Cape the 6th instant, and contrabanded the extract of a letter from New York, published in our last paper. When captain Clouser left the negroes continued obstinate—they refused all terms of accommodation, but that of equal liberty—and attempted to defeat them had proved fruitless.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francis, dated October 1, 1791.

We are here in a distressing situation respecting the negroes. There is very little hopes that peace and safety will be restored, until we get stronger forces into the island.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francis, dated October 1, 1791.

My last was by captain Blanchard, of the brig Anne Elizabeth, who left the 29th ult. since which nothing material has occurred, except the repeated attacks on the rebel slaves, who always are defeated, but retreat to the mountains. When peace will be established it is impossible to tell—but, as you may well suppose, to all enough.

Nov. 2. By a gentleman, who came passenger in the brig Henry, captain Clouser, who arrived here on Sunday evening last from Cape Francis, which place he left October 5, we have received the following intelligence.

On the 2d of October an attack was made on the habitation of M. Gallit, which terminated in the negroes being entirely routed, with considerable loss, there were only eleven white people killed and wounded in the affair, which lasted three and one half hours.

On the 4th, M. de Blanchelande received a letter from the negro king (Francois) in which he requests some person may be sent to form a treaty with them, the basis of which shall be their emancipation.

The same day an embargo was laid on all the Spanish vessels in the ports, owing to strong suspicion of their furnishing the negroes with ammunition.

On the 3d, two of the English frigates, which had carried the ammunition, &c. to the Cape, left that place for Jamaica, with a request from the assembly of that island, for 600 free negroes, known by the name of the Mountain Blacks, and also for a loan of six millions of livres for the use of the unfortunate planters.

One of the frigates left the Cape on the 1st, with the thanks of the assembly to the king of England and Mr. Pitt.

A gentleman arrived at Boston from Nantes, which place he left the 24th of September, informs, that when he sailed, the king of France had not yet accepted the constitution; but that the people had shewn no marks of impatience notwithstanding the length of the delay.

GALLIPOLIS.
The settlers of Gallipolis are in great hopes of succeeding in making wine—not of the exotic vine, but by cultivating the wild American grapes. A singular circumstance gave rise to these hopes. In the Ohio, immediately opposite to Gallipolis, is a sandy island remarkable for the goodness of the wild grapes produced on it. They are juicy, the skin much thinner and more smaller than the grapes of the same kind in the other parts of the country. This difference is attributed to the effect of the ice in water, which when the river rises, sweeps over the island and trims the vines. This coarse dressing, though it happens at an unfavourable season of the year, together with the exposed situation of the island to the direct rays of the sun, is conceived to be the reason of the superiority of the grapes in this small spot. Very palatable wine has already been made of these grapes, and when the hint is improved upon, and a regular course of culture bestowed upon our native vine, (which is the determination of the settlers to attempt) Scioto wine, who knows, may perhaps, one day supplant the Madeira on our tables.

SAVANNA, October 6.
The Augusta Chronicle of the 24th ult. mentions, that his excellency the governor has been pleased to appoint the honourable Nathan Brownson, Esq. and generals Twigg and Clarke, commissioners to attend the running of the temporary line between this state and the Creek nation.

Mr. Ellisor (lately arrived from the northward) and the commissioners, we are informed, have gone from Augusta to perform the above-mentioned business.

WINCHESTER, October 22.
A person arrived here on Wednesday last from Kentucky, who informs, that he started from the Crab Orchard in company with several other persons; that they passed through the wilderness, they discovered two human bodies, which had been killed and scalped by some Indians; and that he and his companions stopped and buried them.

Another party, who recently came in through the wilderness, were attacked by a small number of Indians; but they all escaped, saving one woman, who fell into the hands of the savages. She however, was fortunate enough to liberate herself afterwards, in the following manner.—The night after she was taken, the Indians made a large fire, and placed her between themselves and it; they then fell asleep, and apparently, the woman died the time; but watching her opportunity, she stole away from them unperceived, and wandered in the woods until she came to a run of water, whose course she kept for a considerable number of miles, and at length arrived safe in a settlement of white inhabitants.

ANNAPOLIS, November 10.
The honourable Levin Winslow, Esquire, is chosen speaker of the House of delegates, and the honourable William Smallwood, Esquire, president of the Senate.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the House of delegates in the present general assembly: For Kent county, Richard Miller, James Ringgold, Thomas Ringgold and Cornelius Connerly, Esquires. For Baltimore county, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. Charles Ridgely, Harry D. Gough and Thomas Deye Cockey, Esquires.

For Talbot county, Hugh Sherman, David Kerr, James Tilghman and Woolmire Gibson, Esquires. For Caroline county, John Doughty, Thomas Lookerman, Charles Emory and William Whaley, Esquires.

Extract of a letter from a friend of the Editor, dated in his office, on this day, dated Cape Francis, Oct. 1, 1791.
This place, N. York, is situated on a small lake, and is surrounded by a strong and defensible post, which we had

fortify, and leave a garrison of 300 men to protect— Our destination is then to the head waters of this river, and posts are to be established as we advance. The army, which is now but 1700 strong, will, by these means, be very much weakened.

"We shall have a cold campaign, and every probability of hard blows; as, from the best information I can collect, the Indians are 1500 strong, and well provided with provisions from the Canadians.

"This country is too valuable to be lost; the soil rich, luxuriant, and easily reduced into a state of cultivation, and Nature has here distributed her blessings with a bountiful hand. We are at this time commanded by Colonel Darke, but expect daily General Butler to take the command, who, we hear, has arrived at Fort Washington with a reinforcement equal in numbers to our whole army.

"Lieutenant Davidson marched four weeks ago to Corvett's station, on the Little Miami, where he still has the command. A gallant promising young officer! Dispatches from him, within this few days, announce their being well there.

"Our little army is well formed, and not unhealthy, though the duty hard.

"Since our arrival in this country we have not lost a man, nor seen an Indian; though our scouts observe their vestiges near our encampments daily."

"On Sunday the 30th of October, departed this life, Mr. ARCHIBALD PATTISON, of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, a gentleman whose benevolent heart and friendly temper justly gained him the esteem and love of his acquaintance. On the Tuesday following his remains, attended by a number of the most respectable citizens, were deposited in the burying-ground of this city."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, October 28.

ON motion of Mr. Lawrence, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill or bills for registering ships or vessels, and regulating those employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

Pursuant to a resolution passed yesterday, Mr. Speaker, attended by the members, repaired to the president's house, and presented him the following address, in answer to his speech to both houses:

S I R,

IN receiving your address at the opening of the present session, the house of representatives have taken an ample share in the feelings inspired by the actual prosperity and flattering prospects of our country; and whilst, with becoming gratitude to Heaven, we ascribe this happiness to the true source from which it flows, we behold, with animating pleasure, the degree in which the constitution and laws of the United States have been instrumental in dispensing it.

It yields us particular satisfaction to learn the success with which the different important measures of the government have proceeded, as well those specially provided for at the last session, as those of preceding date.

The safety of our Western frontiers, in which the lives and repose of so many of our fellow-citizens are involved, being peculiarly interesting, your communications on that subject are proportionally grateful to us.

The gallantry and good conduct of the militia, whose services were called for, is an honourable confirmation of the efficacy of that precious resource of a free state; and we anxiously wish that the consequences of their successful enterprises, and of the other proceedings to which you have referred, may leave the United States free to pursue the most benevolent policy towards the unhappy and deluded race of people in our neighbourhood.

The amount of the population of the United States, determined by the returns of the census, is a source of the most pleasing reflections, whether it be viewed in relation to our national safety and respectability, or as a proof of that felicity in the situation of our country, which favours so unexampled a rapidity in its growth: nor ought any to be infensible to the additional motives suggested by this important fact, to perpetuate the free government, established with a wise administration of it, to a portion of the earth which promises such an increase of the number which is to enjoy these blessings within the limits of the United States.

We shall proceed with all the respect due to your patriotic recommendations, and with a deep sense of the trust committed to us by our fellow-citizens, to take into consideration the various and important matters falling within the present session—And, in discussing and deciding each, we shall feel every disposition, whilst we are pursuing the public welfare, which must be the supreme object with all our constituents, to accommodate, as far as possible, the means of attaining it to the sentiments and wishes of every part of them.

A N S W E R

Of the PRESIDENT in the ADDRESS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Gentlemen,

THE pleasure I derive from an assurance of your attention to the objects I have recommended to you, is doubled by your concurrence in the testimony I have borne to the prosperous condition of our public affairs. Relying on the functions of your enlightened judgment, and on your patriotic aid, I shall be the more encouraged in all my endeavours for the public weal, and particularly in those which may be required on my part for executing the salutary measures I anticipate from your present deliberations.

G. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Speaker and the members then returned to the house, where the president's reply was read.

Mr. Sedgwick having suggested the propriety of taking up a report of the secretary of war, made during the last session, in favour of certain petitioners,

Mr. Wadsworth made a motion for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill or bills, making compensation to widows, orphans and invalids, in certain cases. Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the president, accompanied with a copy of the returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the several states, together with sundry papers and documents, communicated to him by the governor of Pennsylvania, respecting certain persons who had fled from justice, from the state of Pennsylvania to the state of Virginia, and also an act of the legislature of North-Carolina, ceding to the United States certain portions of land in that state, for the erection of light-houses.

Those papers being read,

Mr. Sedgwick moved for the appointment of a committee, to prepare a bill or bills providing the means by which persons charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crimes, who flee from justice, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which they fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime—also, providing the mode whereby a person, held to service or labour in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another state, shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

This motion being adopted, and a committee appointed for the purpose,

Mr. Smith (S. C.) observed, that as there appeared a deficiency in the returns of the census from some of the states, it was necessary to take some order on the subject. The failure of a proper return from South-Carolina, arose, he said, from this circumstance, that, in one of the districts, nobody could be found who was willing to undertake the business of enumeration, for the compensation allowed by law; and that the person who had made the enumeration in another district, was gone away, and had carried off with him the account of the population. He concluded, by moving, that the returns of the census should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. White wished to know on what principle the business was to be taken up.

Mr. Williamson said, that a bill would be required, allowing the marshal of the state a longer time to make his return.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that, as this was a serious business, since it was to determine the ratio of representation, it was not so well to refer it to a select committee of three. He thought it better first to settle the principle, and then refer it to a select committee, to bring in a bill pursuant to the sense of the house. He wished the matter to be taken up in a committee of the whole.

Mr. Fitzsimons wished the business to be referred generally; and that a committee of the whole should afterwards decide on the report of the select committee. Some of the state legislatures, he observed, are now sitting, and it would be proper that, before their adjournment, they should know the determination of the house.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that if a select committee was appointed to bring in a bill, that bill would be referred to a committee of the whole, would undergo three readings, and would have the sense of the house taken on it. The select committee would not undertake to determine the ratio of representation; they would leave that a blank. He therefore thought it unnecessary to refer the business in the first instance to a committee of the whole, and declared his opinion in favour of a select committee.

Mr. Boudinot wished to have the business first taken up in a committee of the whole. A difficulty occurred to him, which gentlemen did not seem to take into consideration. The law had limited the return of the members to a certain day; one state had made no return, and it was proposed to allow that state a longer time. But, as the number of inhabitants is increasing every day, if the census was taken now, it might be found greater than at the time appointed by law; and in some states a very small addition to the number of inhabitants, would give an additional member in the representation. He wished the business to be taken up in a committee of the whole, that gentlemen might settle the principle upon which it was to proceed.

The question being taken on the commitment, and carried in the affirmative, it was, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, resolved to take up the business in committee of the whole on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, Ordered, That one hundred copies of the schedule of the census should be printed for the use of the members.

The letters communicated by the president respecting the Western expedition, were then read; after which,

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the establishment of post-offices and post-roads, was a subject of the greatest importance, and called for the early attention of the house; therefore, he moved for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for that purpose. His motion being agreed to, a committee was appointed accordingly.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee of elections, reported, that they had, according to order, examined the credentials of sundry members (whose names were enumerated in the report) and found those members severally entitled to sit in the house.

A motion, heretofore made by Mr. Williamson, was called up; and, pursuant thereto, a committee was appointed to prepare a bill to amend the act for the encouragement of useful arts.

Adjourned to eleven o'clock on Monday next.

WILLIAM WILKINS,

Has just received, an ASSORTMENT of IRISH LINENS,

Which, from their cheapness, will merit the attention of those who may be in want.

He has also, a Variety of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he will sell on the most moderate terms, and which are a few handsome and large

FOWLING PIECES,

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

November 10, 1791.

A. GOLDER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon.

By order,

November 10, 1791.

A. GOLDER, clk.

Head of Severn, November 10, 1791.

WE the subscribers, having lands adjoining the river Severn, do hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting within our enclosures either with dog or gun. Those that do not comply with this notice, may expect to be dealt with agreeable to law, by

HENRY BALDWIN,
JOHN BROWN,
ACHSAH MARRIOTT,
BASIL BROWN.

By AUTHORITY.

AT THE THEATRE.

By the FRENCH COMPANY,
From PARIS,

Will be performed, for the third time,

This Evening, the 10th of November,

Feats of Activity

On the SLACK and TIGHT ROPE,

Tumbling & Pantomimes,

The particulars of which are published in the bills of the day.

•• Monsieur PLACIDE, the first dancer to the king of France, doubts not but that he will give universal satisfaction to the audience who will honour him with their company. 3X

In future, the Nights of Performance will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At his STORE, near the Market,

Hath just received, by the brig Greyhound, and ship Chesapeake, from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

—CONSISTING OF—

SUPERFINE Cloths,	Bed-Ticking,
Fine Ditto,	Corduroys,
Elastic Ditto,	Thickets,
Milled Drab Ditto,	Sattinets,
Forest Ditto,	Royal Ribbs,
Cassimers,	Silk Stockings,
Coatings, plain & striped,	Cotton Ditto,
Halfstuffs,	Worsted Ditto,
Negro Cottons,	Plated Ditto,
Fernnoughts,	Yarn Ditto,
Flannels,	Luteatings,
Beize,	Perfians,
Cassimer Vest Shapes,	Modes,
Toyliner Ditto,	Black Sattin Florizans,
Rose and Striped Blankets,	Calicoes,
Carpets and Carpeting,	Durants,
Ofenbrigs,	Wildboars,
Tickenburgs,	Camblets,
Russia Sheetin,	Jone's Spinning,
Rolls and Heflin,	Moreens.
Irish Sheetin,	

He hath also, in the GROCERY LINE,

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HY-SON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. William Sanders, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

Annapolis, November 1, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *venditio*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at the late dwelling house of major Ridgely, Elk-Ridge,

ALL kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and sundry other ARTICLES, viz.
Seven feather beds, bedsteads and bedding, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, chest of drawers, an eight day clock, china of different kinds, about 74 lbs. of silver plate, about 40 head of hogs, some wheat, rye, oats and hay, in stacks; the crop of Indian corn, of about 900 barrels, in the field, and fodder; and sundry other articles. The sale to continue till all are sold. Taken and sold at the property of Henry Ridgely, by
JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE,
On TUESDAY the 29th of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Taney-town, in Frederick county,

TRACT of LAND called DINAH'S GOODWILL, containing 314 acres.
—ALSO—
On THURSDAY the 1st of December next, at 11 o'clock, at Spurrer's Tavern, in Anne-Arundel county, a tract of land called SIMPSON'S STONES, containing 155 acres, and another tract called BATCHSLER'S CHOICE, containing 100 acres.

—ALSO—
On THURSDAY the 8th of December next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, in Baltimore county, three tracts of land, viz. EDINBURGH, containing 2684 acres; LOWRY'S LOT, containing 50 acres; GISTAVARIA, containing 120 acres; and DAWLEY'S RANGE, 100 acres.
The purchase money to be paid in three equal annual payments. Bond with security will be required.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES McCULLOCH, } James Dick.

LAND,
A PLACE called SANDGATE, for sale, containing above 300 acres, situated between the Baltimore and South river roads, within one mile of Annapolis. Apply to MATTHIAS BOARDLEY, on Wye river, Eastern Shore.
October 24, 1791.

LEWIS NETH,
Informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from where he kept store in Fleet-street, to the house lately built by Mr. F. Grammar, opposite the south-west end of the Market, where he has opened a large and general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,
Suitable to the season,
IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE,

Among which are

ROSE & Duffel Blankets,
Rugs,
Fearnoughts,
Twilled Kerseys,
Halfsticks,
Negro Cottons,
Striped & plain Coatings,
Plains,
Forrest Clothes,
Superfine, second & coarse Broad Clothes,
Superfine Casimers,
Double milled Drab,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Linen,
Carpet and Carpeting,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Joans Spinning,
Wildbores,
Camblets,
Bombazenes,
Bombazets,
Crapes,
Corduroys,
Thickfets,
Franklin Corda,
Velvets,
Valencias,
Satins,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Tollanets,
Cheeks,
Bed-Ticks,
Lith Linens,
Sheetings and Downies,
Ruffia Sheetings,
Osnabrigs,
Ticklenburgs,
German Linens,
Brown Hollands,
A handsome Assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes,
Shawls,
White Cottons,
Mullins,
Mullin Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Rich Silk, Tamboured Casimer, Cabinet, and Bagatelle Jacket Shapes,
Rich white and black Satins and Luteftrings,
Black Peelongs,
Modes,
Saxines,
Persians,
An Assortment of Ribbons,
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Fine and coarse Hats,
Silk, Cotton, Silk & Cotton, Worsted and Yarn Hofs,
Writing Paper,
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Ironmongery, Cutlery and Hard Ware,
Queen's Ware,
Wool and Cotton Cards,

With a number of other ARTICLES, all which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for Sale,

GROCERIES,
Well-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Wine, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch, Fig-Blue, Indico, Salt, Saltpetre, Glauber Salt, Allum, Capsicum Powder and Shot, &c. &c.
Annapolis, November 14, 1791.

NOTICE
THE DRAWING of Mr. JAMES PATTLSON'S PROPERTY LOTTERY, is postponed until some time next month, owing to a return of the tickets not being yet made. There still remain a few tickets on hand, therefore those persons who wish to adventure, are requested to make speedy application—otherwise probably they may be disappointed in their laudable intentions. Notice of the precise time of drawing will be published in the Annapolis news-paper.
Herring Bay, Maryland, October 20, 1791.

NEW LINE.
ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,
Water and Land STAGES,
Via CECIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore New Line) very respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to Philadelphia, for the conveyance of freight and passengers, to commence running the 30th instant, by the following route:—A packet will leave Philadelphia every Monday morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to Cecil Court House, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for Annapolis and Easton, and touches at Annapolis on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The proprietors solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variability of the winds renders the day of the packet's return from Easton rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. Passengers, and shippers that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the Printers, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Cecil Court House,
HENRY DARLEY,
Wm. CLAY,
BOND and LEES, } Newcastle.

Passage to Cecil Court-House, 2 6
to Newcastle in stage, 6 0
to Philadelphia in packet, 3 9
Heavy freight, 25. per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.
Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

JOHN HYDE,
Boot and Shoe-maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the tanning and carrying business at the yard lately occupied by Mr. John Adam Bayer, where he buys all kinds of hides, or runs one half for the other, as may be most convenient for those who have them to dispose of; he also informs the public, that he is determined to sell leather as low as it can be purchased in Baltimore, and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the custom of those who may please to favour him with their commands.
N. B. He still carries on the boot and shoe-making business, in Conduit-street, opposite Mr. George Mason's new building, where he makes all kinds of boots and shoes in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
Annapolis, September 30, 1791.

FOR SALE,
THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the place of residence of the late Daniel of St. Thomas, Esquire, known by the name of STEPHEN, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of South river ferry, containing 85 acres. The improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gallons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the state.

—ALSO—
A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South river, nearly adjoining the above, containing 250 acres, on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite new, with other necessary out-houses. A more particular description of the above lands is considered unnecessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase, will previously view them.

The two tracts will be sold together, or separately, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and possession given on the first day of January next, with permission to sow (all grain).

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to
DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }
Port-Tobacco, August 3, 1791.

Advertisements inserted will be referred to our

WILLIAM SMITH, my undertaker the putting on me will give me an opportunity of making my collections to discharge my said debts, and have the satisfaction of settling my said debts, and that I intend giving up my person to the public, together with all my accounts, and petition the next general assembly to be released from confinement.
WALTER SMITH.

NOTICE
That, by virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 14th day of November, 1791, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of DELIA LUSBY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of several negroes, some stock and household furniture. The said property will be sold for the purpose of paying the just debts of the said Delia Lusby, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
The sale to be at the plantation of Jacob Lusby, deceased, near South river, if fair, if not the next fair day; and if there should not be purchasers to purchase all that is set up, it will be brought to Annapolis and sold the next day, and further notice will be given by the drum.
ELIZA MURDOCH, Adm.
Annapolis, October 20, 1791.

A New Store.
JOHNSON AND HARWOOD,
—HAVE JUST RECEIVED—
By the latest arrivals from EUROPE, and have now for SALE, at their STORE nearly opposite to Mr. Stephen Clark's,

A PRETTY GENERAL
Assortment of GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,
At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,
Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of
FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
Cassimers,
Superfine, stripes & plain Coatings,
Cardinals,
Halfsticks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Wells Plains,
Duffel Blankets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildbores,
Crapes,
Mullinets,
Mullins of all sorts,
Plain, stripes and spotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickets,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fustians,
Corduroys,
Black Princess Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & China Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Cloths,
Bed-Ticks,
Flanders Bed-Burys,
Checks, 2 and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheatings,
Ink Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies fashionable Beaver Hats,
Mens coarse ditto,
Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Broad and Narrow Ribbands,
Modes and Satins,
Tapes,
Rindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hofs,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Ditto lined with Flannel,
Best Philadelphia & common Struff Shoes,
White Satin ditto,
Joumongers,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Fine Old MADEIRA, 3
By the PIPE, or GALLON.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 26, 1791.
WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following. I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.
J. H. STONE.

Appc-Arundel county - RICHARD WHEELER -

is unable to pay. 3 JOHN KENNEDY.

livering up all his property. **SAMUEL OFFUTT.**

deed. **MORDECAI JONES.**

manner, in behalf of his brother, who is beyond sea.
BEN. CONTEE.

of my creditors. **THOMAS SMYTH.**

up all his property for the life of his creditors.
BENJAMIN BELT, Gen.

county, for the use of a tribe or tribes of Indians.
NICHOLAS SEWELL.

BLADENSBURG, Prince-George's County. 8 X

STEPHEN STEWARD, Adm

MARY ROACH

DAVID GEDDE

A Quantity of HAIR.

He has also just received by the same ship, a variety

thankfully received, and punctually attended to. 3

ters :—
REV. JOHN ASHTON, Wh

David Cranford, Upper-Marlborough; Thom

David English, Calvert county.

Gray, Calvert county. James Heighe, St. Leonard's creek, Thomas H.

Frederick Limbert. Annapolis. William Leitch.

Reuben Merriweather, Anne-Brundel county :

Richard Parrol, Annapolis.

William McBride, Port Tobacco, Md. to 22nd.

Richard Tilghman (2), Annapolis; Thomas

Lower Marlborough: Francis Whittington,
Lower Marlborough: Hilary Wilson, Hun-
dred: Joseph Wilkinson (2) = Wilkinson and C.

none will be delivered without. It was on Monday
the 10th of October 1791 that the following was
received from the Committee of the City of London

no. Oct 4, 1894. New York. F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS

October 1971

THE subscriber will **SELL**, on **Friday** 8.30. 1914.

GOOD TO BE SOLD

the next fair day,
TWENTY likely young NEGROES, confidant

October 12, 1791. RICHARD H. COURTS.

Matthew and John Beard,
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED

More, and near the market.

An Assortment of choice

Which they will sell low for cash.

Linien Handkerchiefs,

Prince-George's county, October 25, 1791

ember next, or they will be excluded on the dis-
 position of the assets in hand.

ABTOUT, seven hundred and forty acres of

one good mill, with two pair of stones, double
and one other mill, nearly finished, calculated to

The lands, &c., may be seen, still the terms known by applying to the Subscriber any time

THOMAS BOY

Printed by FREDERICK and SONS
107, GREEN. ST. LONDON.